THE GREAT BOND FORGERIES.

Preliminary Application for Examination and Bail in the Case of Johnson and Yates.

Further Hearing of Argument To-Day.

THE COATES-CHILD CASE

Another and More Humane Version of the Case-Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus-The Result.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Yesterday Julius George, an alleged deserter from the German ship Loli de Gloria, was committed by Commissioner Stilwell for examination. Girolamo Castellano was brought before Commissioner Davenport yesterday on a charge of having had in his possession, at Staten Island, three barrels of brandy, which are stated to have been smuggled. The defendant was held for ex-

The Williamsburg lawyer, James W. Johnson, and James C. Yates, against whom indictments have been found for alleged participation in the Wall street forgeries, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Fancher, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It was finally arranged between the prisoners' counsel and the District Attorney that no further action be taken in the case until to-day. Meantime an injunction was obtained against Johnson, Mr. William F. Howe and the Sheriff restraining them from taking any action upon the confession of judgment for \$5,000 made after the arrest by Johnson to Mr. Howe.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Coates, recently sentenced for three months to the Penitentiary for the alleged killing of a child through burying it in the ground, with its bare head exposed to the sun, was up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Fancher. It is claimed that she acted under the advice of a physician. The facts are to be presented in full to-day, to which time the case was adjourned.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL BOND FORGERIES.

More Complications Enveloping the Case of Yates and Johnson-Indictments Found Against Them-An Effort Looking to Their Release on Bail-Disposition of the Money Found in Johnson's Possession.

Each day seems to hedge about with new complications the case of James G. Yates and James W. Johnson, arrested for alleged complicity in the late forgeries of New York Central Railroad bonds. They were yesterday brought before Judge Fancher, holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a writ of habeas corpus. In addition to Mr. William F. Howe, as counsel, they have also secured the legal services of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall.

Mr. Hall stated that Mr. Johnson is a member of the Kings county bar and desired to put in very full affidavits in the case. Both prisoners furthermore desired that the examinations under the mittimus of the committing magistrate be allowed to proceed, with a view of eliciting the facts upon which to base an application of their admission to bail. It would, he urged, be a great hardship if the in-dictment was filed and commitment ordered on this alone, as he would then have no fact to lay this alone, as he would then have no fact to lay before the Court in regard to the question of bail. He asked, therefore, and this was all he asked, to have the commitment withheld on the indictment. Assistant District Attorney Lyon said that one indictment had been found against each of the prisoners, and there were thirteen more expected against one of them and from twenty to thirty against the other. He added that there were other parties in custody and that he did not want to expose all his evidence.

Judge Fancher said that the matter was one that lay wholly within the discretion of the District Actionney.

forney.
It was finally arranged to defer any action in the case till this morning, and in the meantime the prisoners were remanded to prison. a. There was some spirited action however, in addition to the above, taken in the case of Johnson. addition to the above, taken in the case of Johnson. This was an application before Judge Fancher for an injunction, the application being made on behalf of Mr. Clement Rulier, a Wall street broker, against Johnson, Mr. William F. Howe, his counsel and the Sheriff, restraining them from acting upon the confession of \$5,000, made by Johnson to Mr. Howe after the arrest. The application was granted. It will be remembered that Capt. Walsh, after arresting Johnson, took from him \$6,000 in cash, and, by order of the Supreme Court, turned the money over to the Sheriff, in whose hands it still remains pending further orders.

THAT CURIOUS BABY CASE.

Exonerating Mrs. Coates and Laying the Blame on a Doctor-Sifting the Facts to the Bottom.

The readers of the HERALD were doubtless greatly shocked on reading the statement published a few days since of a woman named Mrs. Sarah Coates subjecting a child six months old to such barbarous treatment as to cause its death. On the further announcement of the trial of this woman in the General Sessions and her conviction there was increased indignation that she was let off so easily. An effort is now being made to present this story in altogether a different light, and with this alm Mr. Henry Morrison applied yosterday to Judge Fancher, in the Court of Oyer and Torminer, for a hearing upon the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari previously granted in the case. He said that he was accidentally present when Mrs. Coates was tried at the General Sessions, and while nobody could be more indizanant than himself at the case as first presented, the explanation presented by her, and the fact that while she named a physician of this city as her authority for the treatment of the child, this doctor was not summoned, had led him to become a volunteer in her case.

Assistant District Attorney Lyons stated that the Cierk of the Special Sessions informed him that he could make no return for two or three days, and asked an adjournment. there was increased indignation that she was le

could make no return for two or three days, and asked an adjournment.

Mr. Morrison insisted that this was no answer to the writ of certiorari, and that the return to the habeas corpus was insufficient, inasmuch as there was no misdemeanor for "cruel and inhuman treatment and exposure of a child six months old." He asked, therefore, that the Court either discharge Mrs. Coates on this ground, or grant a common law certiorari for the purpose of appeal, and admit her to bail until the appeal could be heard. After some further argument the Court adjourned the case till this morning.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Washington Street Murder-"Miner" Murder Cases.

Before Judge Fancher. John Lyons was yesterday arraigned in this Court to plead to the indictment of murder in the first degree found against him for the alleded murder of John McLaughiln, on the 18th of last July, at No. 33 Washington street. Mr. William F. Howe, his counsel, interposed a piez of not guilty and announced himself ready for trial whenever the District Attorney was ready.

"We will take up the minor murders on the 16th inst.," answered Mr. Lyons, the Assistant District Attorney.

Attorner.
"What do you mean by minor murder cases?"
asked Mr. Howe.
Mr. Lyons smiled, but made no reply.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS Decisions.

By Judge Fancher. Samuel Phillips vs. Jonathan Hanson.—Judgment granted.
Same vs. Lasette.—Judgment granted.
Young vs. Decker et al.—Judgment granted.
Hannah Higbie vs. Western Higbie.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions. Loren vs. Bether.—Order granted.

THE COURTS. Jenkins vs. Murray.—Order granted.
Greer vs. Preble.—Motion granted.
Haight vs. Owen.—Motion denied.
Haight vs. Owen.—Motion denied.
Andrews vs. Preble.—Motion for reargument denied. (See memoranda with clerk at Chancery.)

MARINE COURT-PART I. Action on an Account Stated.

Before Judge Curtis. Driburnett vs. Clark .- Plaintiff was assignee of his brother, and claimed that there had been an account stated between his assignor and defendant, in which the latter became indebted and promised to pay. Defendant denied the indebtedness sed to pay. Defendant denied the indebtedness and also the promise to pay, and contended that the obligation, it any existed, was incurred by defendant's brother, now deceased, and the Court instructed the jury that the onus probandi was on the plaintiff to establish his dual proposition—to wit, the account stated and the promise to pay; that any promise of defendant to discharge the liabilities of his brother was void under the law, unless the agreement was in writing. The jury disagreed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. His Honor the Recorder presided in this Court yesterday, in the absence of Judge Sutherland. The Grand Jurors in attendance were discharged until next Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins placed John Gallagher at the bar, charged with rape. As the complaining witness, Mary Madigan, was proceedcompaining witness, mary Madigan, was proceeding to the witness stand, she was stricken down with a fit, but soon railled. She was sworn, and was about to testify when she was seized with another fit.

His Honor directed the Clerk to enter an order, directing the jury to be discharged from the further consideration of the case. Gallagher was remanded to prison.

Burglaries.

George Wilson and George Christian, indicted for burgiariously entering the dwelling house of Jane Bogart, 76 Hester street, on the morning of the 12th of August, and stealing three pairs of pantaloons, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. They were each sent to the State Prison

pantaloons, pleaded guits to original and degree. They were each sent to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Pendegast and John Turpin (youths) were tried and convicted of effecting a lelonious entry into the residence of George A. Baker, 94 Lexington avenue, on the 26th of July, by opening the grating of the front area. They stole \$500 worth of ladles' wearing apparel, and ransacked the house. His Honor sent the youthful "knights of the jimmy" to the House of Reiuge. Grand Larcentes.

James Griffin was found guilty by the jury of stealing, on the 11th of January, five rolls of cloth, valued at \$200, from the tailoring store of Abraham

Groski, No. 170 Cherry street. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Emil Stein, who was indicted for stealing small dresses, worth \$55, on the 4th of August, the property of Herman Friend, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. That being his first offence, he was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months.

Acquittals. William Wansley was tried upon a charge of stealing a wagon on the 6th of February, the property of James M. Weatherton. The accused proved by reliable witnesses that he purchased the wagon from a man in Williamsburg in the latter part of from a man in Williamsburg in the latter part of February. By direction of the Court the jury promptly rendered a verdict of "Not guitty."

John Cronin, alias "Mickey the Greek," John Sheridan and Richard Grogan were tried and acquitted of a charge of grand larceny. The evidence showed that Joseph Neahand was in a low drinking saloon, corner of Water and Rooseveit streets, and while there lost a gold watch. A woman testified that she saw "Mickey" take the watch from Neahand and hand it to Grogan, the barkeeper. He, however, swore that the complainant was so drunk that at his (Grogan's) suggestion Neahand gave it to him for safe keeping, and that when the officer came in the morning he delivered it to him.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Hogan. William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, was arraigned before Judge Hogan yesterday morning. He was arrested Sunday by Officer Murphy, of the Fourteenth precinct, for a assault on Pailip Tully, of No. 129 Elizabeth street. Although Tully made a charge against Varley on Sundar night, of assault and battery, he yesterday refused to make any complaint, and the prisoner had to be discharged.

Expensive Drinking. William Rose, a seafaring man, went into a liquor store kept by Diederich Hildebrandt. No. 14 Catharine street, on Sunday night. He had several rounds of drink there, and tendered, as he alleges, a \$50 bill in payment thereof. Hildebrandt kept the bill, refused to give him any change, and ejected him from the piace with violence. Yesterday Hildebrandt was arrested by Officer Pike, of the Fourth precinct, and brought before Judge Hogan. He was held in \$1,000 bail to answer and Rose was sent to the House of Detention.

McManus' Missing Watch. On the 10th of August James McManus, of 198 Mercer street, Jersey City, lost a valuable gold watch while walking through the lower part of the city. Last Saturday Officer Quigley found the watch in the possession of a man named Francis

J.FFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Barglary. On the night of Saturday last, the premises No. 128 Wooster street, the fourth floor of which is oc-cupied as a hat manufactory by Edward Tea, was burglariously entered, and ten hats, valued at \$50, carried away. Officer McCue, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, subsequently arrested John Kelly as the pepetrator, and a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. He was arraigned before Justice Cox at the Jenerson Market Police Court yesterday, when he gave his residence at Weehawken, N. J., He was committed in default of \$3,000 ball to answer.

Felonious Assault. On Sunday last Bernard Collins, of No. 230 West Nineteenth street, and William Poole, of No. 182 Christopher street, became engaged in an altercation, when Poole stabbed his opponent in the back with a sharp instrument. He was arrested and brought before Justice Cox yesterday, who com-

Delevan Eddy, of No. 106 Macdongal street, was charged with stealing two gold chains, valued at \$100, from the establishment of John P. Andersen, at No. 661 Broadway. The evidence showed that Eddy had pawned one of the chains at a pawn-broker's office, which led to his arrest. He was held in the sum of \$500 to answer.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 62, 85, 98, 116. Call, 176.

MARINE COURT—Held by Judge Curtis—Part 1.—
Nos. 2570, 2376, 982, 2322, 990, 922, 2544, 2558, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2849, 2651. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 2749, 2553, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2755, 2787, 2759, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2801, 2807, 2811. Part 2—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 2540, 2505, 2573, 2673, 2963, 2922, 2886, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2762, 2778.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held.—

2673, 2903, 2922, 2886, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2766, 2777, 2762, 2778.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Andrew Freyburger, robbery; Same vs. John Murphy, robbery; Same vs. Edward Meaney, robbery; Same vs. Henry McCartan, burglary; Same vs. William Prentice and William White, burglary; Same vs. Richard Butler, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Welsh, Joseph Nagle, alias Matthew Nagle, and James McCarty, alias McCarty, burglary; Same vs. James Kelly, William H. Quinn, Francis Diamond, Joseph W. Welch and George Marsh, burglary and grand larceny; Same vs. James Quinn, grand larceny; Same vs. William Guiner, grand larceny, two cases; Same vs. Frank H. Brougham, grand larceny; Same vs. Michael Buckley, alias James Martin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Madden, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Madden, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William McCague, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John McCague, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Joseph R. Osborn, Sylvanus T. Shepard, Patrick J. Wal ace and Timothy W. Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Game vs. Charles Anderson, alias David D. C. Anderson, false pretences.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A DEAP

MUTE.

A young boy, a deaf mute, sixteen years old, light complexion and light hair, of low size, but heavy stature, and subject to epileptic fits, was sent from Mount Holly, N. J., about ten months ago, to St. Mary's Deaf Mute Institute, Buffalo, N. ago, to St. Mary's Deaf Mute Institute, Buffalo, N.
Y. He remained in the Institute for several weeks, during which time he showed an anxiety to wander away from it. On August 19 he stole away from the care of his protectors and has not since been heard of. It is thought he has wandered to New York and has been again sent to some other institution. His uncle, Daniel Connelly, of Mount Holly, N. J., will be grateful to any person giving information of his wiercabouts. To do so will be a most charitable act.

THE MENACE TO NEW YORK COMMERCE.

Montreal Coquetting with Chicago.

Shall Canada Leave Us Out in the Cold?

THE DOMINION PORT

The Magnificent Docks, Harbor Improvements and Hydraulic Basin at Montreal.

The St. Lawrence the Highway to the Great Northwest.

How New York May Profit by the Coming Revolution.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5, 1373. Montreal is evidently enjoying certain "great expectations." Discounting the future is a familian habit with some American cities, or rather with nearly all of them. But while very little is said or printed about the "coming grandeur," or the "predestined prosperity" of the Queen City of Canada, the popular conviction may be distinctly read in the costly character of the public improve ments in process of construction, and the magnificent propositions under consideration for making the harbor unrivalled in capacity, and almost unsurpassed in the solidity and extent of its docks.

I cannot discover, after carefully poring over the statistics of a dozen years, that the present pressure of commerce necessitates all of this liberal outlay for extending facilities; so the conclusion is forced that the canny Scotch and the deep-thinking English merchants who are urging and forwarding these astounding preparations have discovered the magical process by which they are to be suddenly utilized.

THE CANADIAN POLICY. My recent correspondence from this place has explained the inauguration in the Dominion of a broad policy designed to bring the Canadian people into prominence as an independent nation. It is the popular determination to accomplish by mighty effort, if possible, in ten years, what the United States have achieved in the last twenty-five. Accordingly the attempt to render Montreal a port worthy or the finest fleets known to the ocean is but an inci-dental leature of the whole grand scheme of national expansion which absorbs the public attention from Cape Breton to Victoria.

"POSITION IS EVERYTHING." Montreal is geographically centred so as to equally command the inland and the ocean navi-gation belonging to the northern portion of the Continent. You may step on board a steamer of 4,000 tons and 400 feet in length lying alongside the magnificent docks that wall the St. Lawrence in front of the city, and sail away for any foreign port you choose to name; or you may take passage on board a river steamer, and proceed, via lake and river, to cities ten and twelve hundred miles westward. Except at New Orleans no like facilities are found combined in any one port on this side of the ocean. True, at present, the interior voyage is interrupted in the passage from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, but in a little while the enlargement of the Welland Canal will be completed, and the same steamhoat will carry the tourist via Kingston and Toronto to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago or Duluth, and there is even a prospect for boats of a moderate draught continuing from Lake Michigan via Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers (which are being rendered available) into the waters of the Mississippi, and thence to. the Guli of Mexico or to points along the great tributaries of the Father of Waters.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONUNDRUM. The answer is thus practically given to the inquiry proposed by President Grant in his last message as to "the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico."

and Liverpool than New York, and, when the Canadian line shall be fluished, will also be twentyfour hours nearer to the Pacific Ocean. In the future she will stand as the grand station on the shortest line of transit between the British isles and the China ports, and will also be the gateway for a vast amount of traffic across the North Atlantic to and from the Central, Northern and Northwestern cluster of States of the Union, as well as the distributing point for all the heavy commerce of the Dominion, which now comprises an area of

over 3,500,000 SQUARE MILES. Montreal must be the New York of Canada, for it relatively occupies precisely the same position to the Dominion that New York does to the United States, Indeed, excepting New York, it would be difficult to find a port so admirably located as it is, at the confluence of two grand highways of the world's commerce from the South and West. Under the circumstances, the wonder is not so much that the citizens of this eligibly centred emporium are providing for a vast increase in business on their wharves, but rather that they should have delayed preparations to almost the eleventh hour, for it requires but the completion of the ship canal system of the Dominion to double in a month the tonnage of Montreal Harbor.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY. A couple of years ago the Hon. John Young, M. P., from Montreal, and for years a most efficient Harbor Commissioner, stated before a Council of the Board of Trade of Montreal that "It would be difficult to overestimate the importance to the people of the Dominion of securing to the toute of the St. Lawrence the great and growing trade of the Northwest. In the possession of the St. Lawrence the Dominion has a power independent of political boundaries or political distinctions. The people now resident in the Western United States, as well as those who will yet inhabit that vast region west of Lake Superior, are all just as much interested in the opening up of the route from the Upper Lakes through the St.Lawrence to its fullest capacity as those resident in the Dominion. Canada, in creating the Dominion, has, by the act of Confederation, assumed a continental attitude. She desires that her jurisdiction should extend to the Pacific ** The truth, however, is that Canada has not sufficiently appreciated the present and future growth of the Western interior nor realized the greatness of our position in view of that growth."

This language is the key-note of the policy now much interested in the opening up of the route

and future growth of the Western interior nor realized the greatness of our position in view of that growth."

This language is the key-note of the policy now at work here, and I think sufficiently indicates the style and extent of the expectations which are now generally indinged in by our neighbors. It would be well for New York merchants to acquaint themselves with the elements now at work to relieve them of the task of taking charge of the bulk of the grain shipments to the East. I can assure them that the arrangements for so doing are ample and nearly ready; but by co-operating in, instead of opposing the march of events, they will find a partial solution to the difficulties which they now labor under in the matter of transportation, for by tapping the Canadian water routes via the Champiani lake and canal (enlarged) they will not only retain in their own hands an amount of business that will otherwise flow directly to Montreal and New England, but will greatly increase the volume of traffic between the waters of the Hudson and the great lakes. Having already dwelt upon the practicability of insuring this result—which will be literally to snatch a victory from the jaws of defeat—I need not renew details in this correspondence.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

"The Annual Report of the Commerce of Montreal for 1872," prepared by Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association, furnishes much valuable information upon the growth and present rank of this port. From this document it appears that the tonnage increased 190 per cent from 1851 to 1871, and un 1872 the aggregate was 1,335,532 tons. The ratio of increase during the last five years has been twenty-three and a half per cent. This year there are fifty-two steamships plying between Montreal and ports in the United Kingdom, and of these the Alian line owns twenty-two. In 1850

this line was formed with four steamers, naving a total capacity of 6,536 tons. This year it foots up 55,307 tons register. Supposing the development to be continued at the same rate for the coming seventeen years, the fleet would then comprise 121 vessels, of an agyregate capacity of 500,000 tons, which, it may be assumed in the absence of exact figures), is at least equal to the occan-going steam tonnage of New York Harbor at the present time. If we compute the general future increase in the whole tonnage of Montreal during a like period, according to the ratio last experienced, the aggregate would be swelled to over 2,500,000 tons, equivalent to 1,656 vessels, of an average tonnage of 1,500 each.

as it is the future into which we are interested in locking, those figures become important and will help to a better understanding of the anticipations of the Canadian merchanis. We can appreciate why they tank it will be necessary to have they they tank it will be necessary to have they they tank to construct a splendid system of nydraulic docks in the vicinity of Point St. Charles, adjoining the Island terminus of the Victoria Bridge and in immediate proximity to the grand railway centre of the city.

Flitcen or twenty tears can make a vast change in the size and commercial standing of an American city. Contrast the New York of 1250, when I wenty-third street marked the line of uptown residence, and news from Europe came to handonly once in nine or ten days, with the New York of 1250, when I wenty-third street marked the line of uptown residence, and news from Europe came to handonly once in nine or ten days, with the Samp periods—a borough with a metropolis; or, better Still, place the Checago of twenty years ago beside 150. Or compare Boston with itself at the same periods—a borough with a metropolis; or, better Still, place the Checago of twenty years ago beside 150. There are but leve leading cli grands this continent that have not doubted their populations of the continent that have not doubted their population of the tribute of the continent that have not doubted their population of the city, and the Union cities, has nearly for the continent that have not doubted their population of the city, and the light tributed to the continent that have not doubted their population of the city, and they had a million will in all human probability be dwellers on the mountain sides and down along the river wards before the tecthing population of this scason shall have attained their individual majorities. This is only a moderate ostimate, based on the progress made during two decades when the Union the mountain sides and down along the river wards before the tecthing two decades when the Union the mountain the cont

gravitate ocean ward and to New England, via Montreal.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE, via the Welland Canais, being several, as compared with any existing means of transportation to and from the seaboard markets, it will require something more powerful than more patriotism to keep the old channels crowded to their full capacity. The fact that cargoes can be transferred without breaking bulk from the point of reception to the point of delivery, and that this can be done cheaper and in one-half the time (even by fast freight rail routes) than by any other channels of trailic will necessarily precipitate the impending revolution. That the crisis is comiag seems to be well understood by New York merchants, but as their interests have not been represented at Albany for many years, while the railroad lobby has been diligently at work, the chance for diminishing the force of the blow is growing smaller each year. To turn the stream for the passage of the lake steamers I am afraid is a chimerical idea. It would necessitate drawbridges by the thousand through the thickly peopled route of 360 miles, and to operate these would hourly bring the whole movement of travel eastward and westward to a standstill.

The preposed ship canal from Oswego to the

into a stream for the passage of the lake steamers I am afraid is a chimerical idea. It would necessitate drawbridges by the thousand through the thickly peopled route of 350 miles, and to operate these would hourly bring the whole movement of travel eastward and westward to a standstill.

The proposed ship canal from Oswego to the Hudson will be a difficult, tedious and cestly undertaking, and, moreover, cannot be completed in time to head ouf the movement through Canadian waters. The only feasible solution to the problem lies in taking full advantage of the Canadian water routes to the foot of Lake Champiain, and then putting in the connecting link ourselves between the foreign canals and tidewater at Albany.

Exciprocrity.

The Canadians are willing enough that American tonnage should navigate their natural and artificual water routes, but they are going to press the granting of the compensating favor—namely, that their craft be permitted to enjoy the privileges of our lakes and streams. This is an important consideration. If allowed to compete with American shipping the Canadian tonnage, which is very extensive, would benefit producers and consumers all over the Continent by putting down freights. While the politicians are busy in getting out planks for the construction of new platforms for the coming canvass they would do weil to study the propriety of giving this quid pro quo to their enterprising neighbors, who are at this juncture far moré anxious for free and amicable intercourse with the people of the United States be willing to make any such equal partnership arrangement or not, the Canadian policy will still be to accord American vessels the fullest ireedom of their waters. Upon this point a very forcible expression of enlightened sentiment here is contained in the rollowing extract from the vigorous guiding pen of John Young. Esq., who, perhaps more than any other citizen of the Dominion, has taught the nation its commercial capabilities and pointed out the difference of the Monitor of the theory o

Mr. Charles Carman's stallion; Jules Jurgensen

(Kirkwood's mate) died, at Freehold, N. J., on Saturday last, of strangulated hernia. This was a valuable horse, Mr. Carman having paid \$18,000 for him three years ago. Dr. Cattanack was sent for when the horse was taken ill, but he was too late, the horse being dead when he reached Freehold. The Doctor made a post-mortem examination and discovered the cause of death to be as given above. The Spirit of the Times' stakes closed on the 1st inst. The original entries (550 each) were twenty four in number, of which but two have made their stake good by the final payment of \$200 each. These are Mr. David Nevins, Jr.'s, chesinut colt Fearnaught Boy, by Fearnaught, dam by Sherman's Black Hawk, and Mark W. Sears' black flip Dame Trot, by Messenger Duroc out of Green Mountain Maid, by Henry Clay, a full sister to Prospero. The Fleetwood track has been selected, and the trotting will take place this alternoon. when the horse was taken ill, but he was too late,

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Wanderings Along the Presidential Peaks.

Beecher Among the Mountaineers-Hard Reads to Travel-"Backpay" Mountain-Pen and Ink Sketches of Late Tourists-An Extraordinary Bailroad.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, August 30, 1873. The White Mountains: Poets have sung about them, painters have raved about them, and pennya-liners have written oceans of trash in praise of them. There's not a baid peak, an ugly boulder or a water spout (I mean beautiful falls) but has been enshrined in glowing word temples of praise and loveliness. I thought that there might be a chance that no one had thought of Androscoggin on account of the apparent impossibility of getting such a name into poetry; but, alas! no use. It is already immortalized. What, then, to write about ? Aching bones from those infamous stage coaches preclude the idea of falling into ecstasies. Thanks to the spirits of the mountains and valleys, the days of stage coaches in these regions are numbered. The branch railroad from Littleton will be extended by next season to the foot of Mount Washington, and a tourist may thus be enabled to purchase a through ticket from New York to the main peak of New England. There are already weeping and waiting and gnashing of teeth among the stage companies, and the spirit of extortion among them has reached boiling heat. The advent of the railroad into those regions is already showing good results.

THE PLATEAU OF THE GIANT'S GRAVE. 2,000 reet above the sea, in a corner of which the Pabyan House is built, consists of over 300 acres of periectly level land. On this plateau it is intended to construct a mile track for trotting horses, and on a long, narrow ledge, some thirty feet higher, a row of handsome cottages. The old Fabyan House was destroyed by fire eighteen years ago. The plateau is now entirely cleared of timber, and by next summer the railroad will pass through it. It was once the abode of Ethan Allen Crawford, a celebrated hunter. From this plateau all the great peaks of the Mount Washington range can be seen.

peaks of the Mount Washington range can be seen, General Hancock and family were the first visitors here this summer.

Going to hear Beecher preach on Sunday last at the Twin Mountain House, which is about four miles distant, I saw the celebrated lower falls of that vile little mountain stream, cuphoniously called the Amoonoosuc. A huge sawmill, with a few thousand feet of rotting lumber, lent a new interest to the falls. Towards Mount Washington are the "BEAUTIFUL FALLS OF THE AMOONOOSUC,"

so an unpainted sign board said. A man sells

terest to the falls. Towards Mount Washington are the
"BEAUTIFUL FALLS OF THE AMOONOOSUC,"
so an unpainted sign board said. A man sells ginger pop, maple sugar, &c., here in an unpleasant looking shanty, and has not even the enterprise to fence in the falls, as they have done at Misgara. A good water spout and a judiciously regulated sewer in New York would make more noise and probably as much display as these "beantiful falls." Beecher, too, has another water spout named after him. Speaking of Beecher, he seems to be quite at home in his mountain house, and can take a part in private theatricals, crack a whip over a New Hampshire nag or

RATLE OFF A SERMON
with the utmost sanghoid. Mark Twain speaks of a young ciergunan who went to Nevada in the palmy days of infining, and the rough, bearded congregation dubbed him "the man who runs the doxology works." I fear that many irreverent mountaineers here look upon Mr. Beecher in the same light. He has raised a bugbear here in the shape of "hay lever," and all the hotel proprietors solemnly assure their patrons that instantaneous cure of this fearful disorder can only be attained by stopping at their houses. I don't know exactly what hay fever means, but I supposs it is some disease that convinces men that all flesh is grass. The immense crowd that gathered from all parts last Sunday to hear him presented phases of character original, various and striking enough to form the basis of a Dickens novel. Many went away refreshed with the baim of Gliead which dropped from the preacher's lips, and some others are still cudgeling their brains to know now Father Beecher stands in respect to Rome. The quondam, simple mountaineers in this region are keenly alive to the chance of obtaining a dollar from the well skinned guests who travel for pleasure. It is to be hoped that Father Beecher will restore them to their primitive innecence, Opposite the Fabyan House is

Opposite the Fabyan House is

MOUNT DECETION,
so called, probably, after one of the stage companies. A man boasted to me to-day that he drove president Grant to the Profile House, ten miles, in forty minutes. Quick time over \$0.3 an atrocious road; but few would be willing to take the coming Casar's place. The ladies indulge in pedestrianism here to a considerable extent, and may be seen during the day on the slopes, white wand in hand, faces very red and clothes very dusty.

Going towards the Crawford Hotel yesterday I met a Frenchman and his wife making their way to the Twin Mountain Station, seven miles distant. They had travelled on foot from North Conway, through the White Mountain Notch, their valless sinng over their shoulders and stout sticks in their

through the White Meuntain Notch, their values sinng over their shoulders and stout sticks in their hands, and they seemed in no wise weary atterned their long tramp. Very different was it with a half dozen soldiers who tolled up the road further on, in Indian file, the United States uniforms being of the seedlest description and boots being scanty in the party. In war times one would take them as released prisoners from Andersonville. Next was encountered

encountered

A WHITE MOUNTAIN LIGHT WAGON,
consisting of a couple of long planks placed between four wheels very far apart, and a rude seat raised in the middle. I found the stage on my return to-day ready to start for Mount Washington. Four miles of a gradual rise of 609 leet brought us to the depot of the mountain railway. We tred to remember seme of the beautiful lines of whittler on this monarch of mountains, but the stage would get into a deep rut with a sudden plunge and all the poetry was knocked out of us.

THE HOBOUS LITTLE MONSTER OF AN ENGINE, putting and panting, tuggling away for dear life and taking breath at intervals on account of a heated journal), pushed out cat before in. The heaviest grade is the trestle work called Jacob's Ladder, although no angels are to be seen on it except those on the train wrapped in waterproofs, with blue moses and watery eyes. The day was clear and the giorious panorama was visible even to the ocean. But description here would infringe upon the domain of the guide book and penny-a-iniers, so I will forego it.

SHADES OF THE PAST REBUSING CASIARISM.
One could not help thinking, on looking down on the stern, massive peaks of Adams, Jeiferson, Monroe, Franklin, Madison, Clay, Webster and Jackson, that, should the Republic which they sow created, watched his linkings, and brought to the proudest place smong nations by the great maiter whom they were named perish and Cesarism be erected on the rulns, those gray summins, with the noble head of Washington to wenting above a nation that could thus forget and degrade its past history. Perhaps the wearer of the imperial purple, should be ever come, will rebaptize those stately hills and give them romanic names like those of the Franconia region, such as Sugar Lonf, Heg's Back, Ore Hill. We would suggest, in case of such a change, Back, pay Mountain as a fitting substitute for Washington. Perhaps the wearer of the imperial purple, should he ever come, will rebaptize those stately hills and give them romanic names like those of

I notehed from rall in the centre of the track, on which the cog wheels of the engine and car rut. The thermometer stood at fifty-four degrees on the summit, and those who expected to be frozen were agreeably disappointed.

The baid cone of Mount Lafayette among the dark crests of Franconia was kissed by the red lips of the declining sun as we descended again to the valley, and the Giant's Grave was in a blaze of light as we reached the Fabyan again, between the upper and lower falls of the Amoonoone. On account of the spirited attempt this funny little brook makes to get up the reputation of a full grown mountain stream its name might be advantageously changed to "Amoosin' Little Cuss," as poor Artemus Ward would have it. What do you think of the assurance of people who would call one of these roads a turnpike and erect a toilgate opposite this house? Yet they have done it.

FRENCH SUMMER RESORTS.

A Series of Norman Watering Place Letters---No. 9.

ON THE SANDS.

Parisian Notions of Water and Its Effects Upon the Ruman System.

FROGS IN THE SURF.

Costume and Customs of French Female Bathers.

ON THE SANDS, July 23, 1873. A French gentleman who really intends to wash himself prepares for so grave and unusual an act with precaution. As he generally lives, when at home in Paris, in a sort of sugar-plum box, which he calls an appartement, but which could not be used for ablutionary purposes without great harm and loss, he does not know what effect water ap-Hed to any other part of his person than his face and hands might have upon his health and pros-pects in life. His doctor, whom he naturally consults on the subject, combines the resources of science with the resources of his own imagination, and recommends him to stand bolt upright on the seashore, in a becoming costume, and

WAIT FOR THE WAVES. When the waves have hit the French gentleman he is of course bound in honor to return the blow, and does so with his head down and his month full of salt water. Determined also conscientiously to follow the advice of his medical man, he begins to jump, dance and disport himself after the manner of a seal. Having had enough of this, he puts his feet in hot water, provided in a tub in his bathing machine, drinks a glass of rhum and fancies himself a sea wolf for the rest of the

DRESSED FOR A DUCKING. Some of the ladies' dresses are outrageously fine when they go publicly into salt water. A yard of false hair, a long parasol, a double eyeglass, a pair of sky blue trousers, a fishing net and opera glass, a feather, a poodle dog, two young gentlemen, an illustrated newspaper of iashlons, a pair of lilac boots, a lighted eigarette, a camp stool, a nosegay and a nightcap make up this most simple and interesting costume. The sea is a big place, and a French lady may want all these things before she gets to lady may want all these things before she gets to the bottom of it. The best part of her bathing is, as might be supposed, to walk on the sands and keep her costume dry. There must be a large crowd to tempt her to wet it; but if she once resolves on doing so she calls upon all manking (tout le monde) to witness her conrage. Then she commits herself to a broad-shouldered fisherman, who takes her in his arms and goes through a sort of war dance with her, while all the gentlemen of the neighborhood are looking on admiringly through telescopes and opera glasses. When she comes out the proper thing is to ask her "si elle a beaucoup peché," to which question she answers redectively, "Mauvais sujet." At Trouville and some other places it is considered good, ladylike taste to snoke a cigarette, perched on a camp stool, immediately after the war dance above mentioned.

mentioned.

HONEYMOON QUARTERS.

A practice which the French have recently borrowed from the English and Germans is to pass their honeymoon at the sea side. The method of doing this is to go to sleep under an umbrella on the beach with the last new sensation novel lying half read amid the shingle. read amid the shingle

read amid the shingle.

PARIS IN THE COUNTRY.

Dieppe, Trouville, Deauville and Etretat are merciy mimic representations of Paris super mare. The notion of sea bathing is merciy a pretext. These places are really marriage markets. They are the meeting places of invalids who are quite well. A sick Frenchman would no more think of a cold, both them.

These piaces are really marriage markets. They are the meeting piaces of invalids who are quite well. A sick Frenchman would no more think of a cold bath than he would think of going to the moon. On week days the most moderate lady at Dieppe, Deanville and Trouville considers it absolutely necessary to dress herself at least six times. On Sundays and holidays she transforms herself every hour. Life is a continual festival, or rather a masquerade, for her. It seems to be so for most French ladies of independent principles between fifteen and fifty.

CERCULAR RAILWAY TICKETS.

The best way of seeing the coast of Normandy is by circular railway tickets. About ten thousand travellers profit by them animally. The journey, if leisurely done, should take about three weeks, but it may be managed in ten days, by energetic people. The cost of making the best of everything on the way will be about two hundred dollars. It is as well to take as intile baggage as possible, for everything one wants may be bought new at Paris prices as well as of Faris workmanship, and one wants very little. Whereas the cost of lugging about a heavy box is seidom less than twenty francs a day. In Paris it is accommon thing to take a bedroom at a hotel and to dine at a restaurant, it will not answer to do so travelling, for the restaurants are generally bad, and to cat at them adds considerably to the expense of a journey. Throughout Normandy eider is drank instead of wine, which is only to be got at a high price, whereas cider, at discretion or at indiscretion, is never counted in a Norman hotel bill. It is sound tipple in its way, but not very nice. A traveller must chose between his palace and his purse. If he wants wine. Most of the Norman hotes are served by stalwart chambermaids instead of waiters. They are not pretty, but they are good natured and obliging. There are two Press of route generally frequented by Parisian tourists. I. Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, Fécamp, Havre, Trouville, Honfieur and Cean. 2. Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, Fécamp, Havre, T

hardly to be bought at all; and the market price of them, when compatable, is not less than \$1,000 an acre.

HOTEL BILLS.

I have two hotel bills now before me which show the actual expense of travelling in Normandy better than a whole ceiumn of loose words. One of these hotel bills is dated from The "Côte de Baleine," a capital old inn at Rouen, and lumps the hotel expenses of the day, a good, clean bed included, and plentiful homely lare, at seven francs and a half, say a dollar and furly cents. This is the cheapest and best hotel on the road. The other hotel bill is a much more awnit document. It is dated from the "Hotel des Roches Noires," at Trouville, the finest of all the fine hotels on the coast; but neither so good nor so clean as the ancient inn at Rouen. Two days at the Hotel des Roches Noires cost just seventy-eight francs and fifty centimes, or \$14.50, to a moderate man who takes things easily. The breakfast and dinner are really the same as those provided at the Côte de Baleine, but the items maxe the bill more than a foot long. It is hardly worth while to go into the prices in detail. They are the same as those charged at the Café Anglais—six francs for a beelsteak, and so forth.

SALCTING THE NEW YORK HERALD.

It must be admitted, however, that one gets a good deal for one's money at these big hotels; for, no sooner was it known through the letter-box in the hall that a correspondent of yours was in the house, than the American flag was hoisted on the principal terrace. Americans were always popular in France, irom their pleasant, open-handed ways, and slince the establishment of the Republic they have become more popular than eyer.